THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9354. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1781.

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Just published, from an Actual Survey.
A MAP of the FARO ISLANDS, by Captain FLORE, price 2 s.
These islands have a number of exceeding fine harbours, with depth of water for any vessels.

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This day is published.
Handsomely printed in One large Volume, Octavo, price 5 s. 3 d. in Boards, or 6 s. bound,
THE LONDON MERCURY: containing the HISTORY, POLITICS, and LITERATURE of ENGLAND, for the YEAR 1780.
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☞ If there be in this Country a PUBLIC, distinct from all political Parties, a performance of this kind will not want encouragement. But in the *decline* of a government, we ever observe the influence of Faction to predominate over ideas of Patriotism, and the citizens to rank themselves under the banners of a *Marius* or a *Sylla*, a *Pompey* or a *Cæsar*. If the British Government has arrived at this stage of declension, the LONDON MERCURY has made its appearance at too late a period: For undoubtedly it will find few patrons, either among the zealous advocates or opponents of the present Ministry. If, on the contrary, there are men who can hear, with candour and with temper, parties and party-men occasionally censured and occasionally praised, we cannot entertain a doubt of their approbation of the present design; which will enable and encourage us to improve upon our plan, and to render the subsequent volumes of this work still more worthy of their favour and protection.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.
THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the 8th of October at the town of Kelso, to continue for a fortnight.
To be run for over Caverton-edge, upon Friday the 12th of October, a PLATE of FIFTY GUINEAS value, given by the Hunt. The horses must be hunters, that have been hunted at the Kelso meeting, and, *bona fide*, the property of members belonging to the hunt, a week before the 8th of October, and must not have been in training for six weeks before running. They are to run one four-mile heat, and carry eleven stone. Three hunters to start, or no race. The Preses, Treasurer, and Council, to be Judges.
LORD HADDO, Preses.
WM. NISBET, Esq; of Dirleton, Treasurer.
The Hon. CHARLES STUART,
ROBT. GRAHAM, Esq; of Fintry,
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A ROUP OF FURNITURE AT INVERESK.
TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Inveresk, upon Monday next, the 13th of August current, and following days, beginning each day at eleven o'clock forenoon,
The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other Goods that belonged to the deceased Lady Æmilia Halket, including a large and valuable collection of China Ware, sundry genteel pieces of Silver Plate, a great assortment of Bed and Table Linen, some valuable Wines and other Liquors: As also, many elegant Beds and Bedding, Cabinets, Mirror Glasses, Mahogany Tables and Chairs, Carpets, &c.
There will likewise be sold a FOUR-WHEELED POST CHAISE, in good condition, with Harness for two horses, and also several good Milk Cows, and a variety of other articles.
N B. Printed Catalogues of the particulars may be had at all the Coffeehouses, Edinburgh, and at the place of sale, Inveresk.
The Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures at Inveresk, lately possessed by the said Lady Æmilia Halket, are to be SOLD or LET by private bargain; and may be entered to by a purchaser or tenant immediately after the roup of the Furniture.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER for the Lime-works of Bodden of Dunnichald, near Montrose, which are presently in the proprietor's management. A person properly qualified will meet with suitable encouragement, upon applying to Archibald Scott of Dunninald, the proprietor.

To be SOLD, *under the regulated Price,*
A CORNET's COMMISSION in the King's DRAGOON GUARDS.—For particulars, apply to Mr Creech, Edinburgh.

A NEW POST DILIGENCE
Runs through in one day,
BETWEEN DUMFRIES AND EDINBURGH,
Every Wednesday and Saturday.
SETS out from JOHN CAMERON's at the White Hart, Grass Market, Edinburgh, and from THOMAS CLINT's, at the King's Arms, Dumfries, every Monday and Saturday morning, at four o'clock from Dumfries, and five o'clock from Edinburgh, and return that night.
Each passenger to pay 1 l. 3 s. and to be allowed 14 pound weight of luggage; and all above that weight to pay one penny halfpenny per pound.
Passengers taken up on the road to pay 4 d. per mile.
Small parcels, under one pound weight, to pay Sixpence; from one pound to six pound, One Shilling; and all above that weight to pay one penny halfpenny per pound.
The proprietors will not be answerable for cash, or any parcel above 5 l. value; but they will have good convenience for carrying papers dry and safe.—Those that send goods must observe to pack them sufficient to undergo the friction of the carriage, otherwise the proprietors will not be answerable for damages.—Parcels delivered immediately on the arrival of the Diligence, with the utmost dispatch.
Performed by JOHN CAMERON in Edinburgh; GEORGE DALYELL junior, Linton; Mr LITTLE, Moffat; and THOMAS CLINT, Dumfries.
The Glasgow and Stirling Flys set out from the White Hart, as usual.

EDINBURGH AND AYR DILIGENCE,
TO PORT PATRICK,
BY WAY OF CARNWATH, DOUGLAS, AND CUMNOCK,
SETS out on Tuesday, August 14. 1781, from WILLIAM WALLACE's, the George Inn, Bristo Port, Edinburgh, and will continue every Tuesday and Friday, at four o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Ayr the same evenings. Likewise sets out from JOHN MACKENZIE's, the King's Arms, Ayr, on the same mornings, at seven o'clock, and arrives at Edinburgh the same evenings. The Diligences meet at Muirkirk by noon, and change turns by waiting horses.
Also a Diligence, on the same construction, will set out from Mr Mackenzie's, the King's Arms, Ayr, every Saturday morning, by way of Maybole, Girvan, Ballantrae, and Stranraer, and arrives at Port Patrick that evening, for the conveniency of the Sunday's passage to Ireland, and returns with the passengers from Ireland on Monday, and arrives at Ayr that evening, in readiness for the Ayr Diligence to Edinburgh on Tuesday morning.

Each passenger to Ayr, each	L.	1	2 6
		0	18 6

Passengers going to any place on the road, not the full length, to pay three pence halfpenny per mile, children on the lap half price; each passenger to be allowed 14 lb. of luggage, all above to pay three halfpence per lib. to Ayr, and two pence halfpenny to Port Patrick. Parcels below 9 lib. to pay one shilling to Ayr, and one shilling and eight-pence to Port Patrick; all above to pay according to the above regulations.
N. B. The proprietors will not be answerable for any Plate, Jewels, or Writings, unless entered and paid for as such.
Performed by WM. WALLACE, George Inn, Bristo Port, Edinburgh.
ELIZ. ROBERTSON, Little Vantage.
THO SCOTT, Carnwath Inn.
ALEX. GILLESPIE, Douglas Mill.
JOHN SWAN, Dumfries Arms, Cumnock.
JOHN MACKENZIE, King's Arms, Ayr.
HUGH PYPER, Maybole, &c.

From the London Papers, August 6.

Toulon, July 15. We are preparing here a great quantity of necessaries for seamen, which will be put on board the La Poulette, now in this road, but we are ignorant of their destination.

Brussels, July 26. Since the return of the Emperor to this city, his Majesty has dined every day in public with his Royal Highness. This Monarch appears very well satisfied with his journey to Holland, and with every thing he saw there.
To-morrow morning his Imperial Majesty will depart hence, in order to return to Vienna, by way of France.

Paris, July 28. At the arrival of M. de Buymauden, a French officer, who came post from Cadiz, a report was spread that the fleet sailed on the 11th on a grand expedition; which, however, is not possible, if we consider what was wanting on the 6th. They might, it is true, begin embarking the troops on that day, but they cannot be supposed to sail till between the 20th and 25th of this month. The arrival of M. de Guichen was not known at Madrid till the 9th instant. The courier who carried the instructions to M. de Cordova, who is actually appointed Commander in Chief of this armament, did not set off till the night of the 10th instant, so that the fleet could not get ready till the 13th or 14th at soonest.

Hague, July 29. We learn from Spa, that the Emperor had a long conference, whilst he was there, with Prince Henry of Prussia.

LONDON.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore is hourly expected to embark for America. His sea-stores, and every necessary of camp equipage, being packed up for that purpose, as his Lordship is to act in a military line as well as a civil capacity, as occasion may require on his return to his governorship in Virginia.

The Antelope packet arrived at Falmouth, from Jamaica, sailed from thence the 8th of June, and brings advice, that the homeward-bound fleet would certainly sail on the 25th of that month: they intended, if possible, to come through the windward passage, in order to evade the large Spanish fleet, which was then lying at the Havannah. Admiral Rowley intended escorting them to a certain latitude, with all the men of war belonging to that station, and they were afterwards to proceed on their voyage, under convoy of the Hector, of 74 guns, Sir John Hamilton; the Albion, of 74, Captain Bowyer, and the Janus frigate. This fleet will consist of near one hundred sail of vessels, 60 of which are bound to the port of London, but, owing to the short crops, many are not near laden.

A letter from Jamaica by the Antelope packet has the following article: " By a cartel ship arrived at Port Royal from the Havannah, we learn, that the sickness amongst the troops and sailors still rages there with great violence, and also all over the island of Cuba, and numbers die daily; but it is very remarkable, that it has had very little effect on the English sailors who are prisoners at the Havannah."

A letter from Jamaica, dated the 6th June, says, " The sickness which followed our other calamities, is pretty well abated, and health and cheerfulness begin to appear. We have some most seasonable supplies in the American prizes that have been brought in here by his Majesty's ships and privateers, whose cargoes chiefly consist of provisions for the French and Spanish islands, who must in consequence be in very great distress. Nothing very new. The fleet will sail the appointed day, if convoy arrives in time, which we are in great expectation of, and that it will be a very strong one."

Orders are issued from the War-Office for raising 200 Matrosses and 100 Gunners.

Sir William Hamilton, who was a midshipman on board Sir Hugh Palliser's ship, is appointed, by the Lords of the Admiralty, a Lieutenant in the navy, and is appointed to the Tysiphone fire-ship, now fitting out at Deptford.

A very strict enquiry is ordered to be made, to discover, if possible, the original forgers of the Admiralty Passes, many of which, it is thought, have been circulated, and by means of which a number of suspected persons have found means to get out of the kingdom.

The Unicorn (taken by Captain Rowley son of the Admiral) proves to be one of our ships, taken about three months ago by two French frigates. The French have mounted on her 32 guns, and the Resource had but 22, and her captain not nineteen years old.—Happy father! who is but just returned from convoying the Jamaica fleet through the windward passage, and on his return to meet his son, crowned with laurels, esteemed by every officer, and beloved by the seamen. Captain Rowley declared at the beginning of the action, that he never would strike the British flag to an enemy whilst he was alive.

The French 60 gun ship, which has been brought home with the last Jamaica fleet, is by much the richest vessel that has been taken from them this war, being valued at 150,000 l. Sterling.

They write from Stockholm, that, in consequence of his Majesty's letter to the College of Commerce, corn is allowed to be imported from abroad free of all duties, and all foreign

It can be only with an evil design that sundry paragraphs are sent to the public papers, under the mask of intelligence from abroad, representing the naval force of our enemies much greater than it really is. As they must tend to dispirit those who have not opportunity of knowing the truth, it is a duty incumbent on every friend to his country to detect such falsehoods, and explain them to the Public.

A pretended letter from Lisbon says, there were 100 sail of French and Spanish ships in Cadiz bay on the 9th of July, *sixty-three* of which were of the line. Now the falsehood of this intelligence appears from the very Gazette of Madrid, (which surely will not make their force *less* than it really is) that the fleet in Cadiz Bay, on the *first of July*, were only as follow:

La Santissima Trinidada,	120	El Terribile,	70
* El San Gabriel,	84	El Poder,	70
* El Rayo,	86	El Serioso,	70
El San Fernandez,	70	* El San Eugenio,	70
* El Magnificente,	70	* El San Leandro,	70
* El Angel de la Guarda,	70	* El San Juan Baptista,	70
El Atlante, (not *Atlas*)	70	El San Lorenzo,	70
El San Pasquali,	70	* La Espanva,	64
* El San Rafael,	70	La America,	64
* El Africa,	70	El San Peruviano,	64
El Septentrione,	70	* El Mintro,	56

In all *twenty-two* fail of the line fit for sea.

On the 3d of July, the Majestieux French ship, of 110 guns, came into the bay, and was followed on the 6th by the whole of Monsr. de Guichen's squadron, consisting of the following ships:

Le Bretagne,	116	Le Magnifique,	74
L'Invincible,	110	Le Protecteur,	74
Le Terrible,	110	Le Robuste,	74
Le Triomphant,	84	Le Zodiaque,	74
L'Actif,	74	L'Alexandre,	64
Le Bien Aime,	74	L'Hardi,	64
Le Dauphin Royal,	74	Le Lion,	64
Le Guerrier,	74		

In all *sixteen* fail of the line, which, joined with the Spaniards, make *thirty-eight* ships of the line; a formidable fleet, indeed, but very short of *sixty-three* sail.

It is true, there are *twelve* more Spanish ships of the line at Cadiz, now in commission, namely,

La Purissima Conceptione,	96	El San Joaquim,	70
El San Carlos,	84	* El Vincedor, (not *Venador*)	70
* El Diligente,	70	El Galicia,	70
El Brillante,	70	El San Domingo,	70
El Firmo,	70	El San Isidoro,	70
El Oriente,	70		
El San Vicente (not *S. Nicerie*)	70		

But all these are unfit for sea, without repairs, that will take too much time for them to be useful this season. Some of them want masts, others are very leaky; all want docking, and the San Domingo is fit only for a hulk; she came in almost a wreck after Admiral Rodney's action with Don Langara, and has only been patched up since, so as just to make her swim above water.

N. B. The Spanish ships marked * were those which sailed with Don Miguel Gaston on the 22d of June, and were drove back again a few days afterwards in a violent gale of wind.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *August* 7.

Whitehall, August 7. 1781.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Major-General Vaughan to Lord George Germain, dated Barbadoes, June 16, 1781. *Received by the Childers sloop.*

MY LORD.

ON the 10th of May, the French fleet, conſiſting of 24 ſhips of the line and frigates, landed troops at St Lucia, and ſummoned Pidgeon Iſland to ſurrender; but on viewing the Vigie and Morne, with the other parts of that Iſland under military government, they judged it prudent to re-embark their troops, and quitted St Lucia very quickly.

On this occaſion, I beg leave to obſerve, for your Lordſhip's kind repreſentation to his Majeſty, the very great exertions and attention ſhewn by Brigadier-General St Leger, who commands in that Iſland, to its ſtrength and ſecurity, and the great ardour and chearfulneſs with which the troops in that important poſt have executed their duty; and permit me, my Lord, to add, that I conſider myſelf and the ſervice much indebted to the alacrity and aid given by Captain Robert Linzee and Captain Rodney, and the other officers and ſeamen of his Majeſty's frigates, poſted at the Vigie and Pidgeon Iſland at the time the enemy made their landing.

Nor can I omit taking notice of the very ſpirited and meritorious part of the merchants, who embodied themſelves for the defence of his Majeſty's Iſland.

On this expedition of the enemy to St Lucia, the only loſs on our part, that I have heard, is a few ſick men of the 46th regiment, which, with their comforts and neceſſaries, they carried off.

Upon the 27th, hearing that a flying ſquadron of the enemy had appeared near Tobago, Sir George Rodney diſpatched Rear Admiral Drake, with ſix ſail of the line, and ſome frigates, in which I had the 69th regiment, a flank company of the 60th, and a volunteer company under the command of Brigadier General Skeene, to ſuccour and relieve that Iſland: On the Rear-Admiral's approach, finding the whole French fleet had inveſted the Iſland, he apprized Sir George Rodney of it, and returned with his ſquadron to form a junction with the reſt of the fleet: On receiving this information the 2d current, I immediately embarked with Admiral Rodney, who ſailed on the 3d, with the whole fleet, to the relief of Tobago. Arriving on the 4th near the Iſland, we ſent on ſhore an officer to procure the neceſſary intelligence, and guides to conduct the troops to relieve the garriſon. On his return I was informed that the Iſland had capitulated, a circumſtance I learned with much concern; but not having received any accounts as yet from that quarter, prevents my giving your Lordſhip the particulars.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General St Leger, to the Honourable Major-General Vaughan, dated St Lucia, May 14. 1781.

SIR,

FROM what I could obſerve of the motions of the enemy at Martinique, I was convinced they meant an attack on this iſland, which made me diligent in preparing for them. On Thurſday the 10th inſtant they embarked at St Ann's, and that evening landed at L'Eſperance and Port Dauphin. They had twenty-five ſail of the line and ſome frigates, which kept abreaſt and to windward of Pidgeon Iſland. The next morning early, the 11th, they took poſſeſſion of Gros-Iſlet, and ſummoned Pidgeon iſland as ſoon as their numbers to take poſſeſſion of the heights oppoſite the Morne Fortune, where we diſcovered them at day-break on the 12th, after a tireſome march. About one o'clock P. M. their fleet came to an anchor in Chocque Bay, their windward ſhips juſt within reach of Pidgeon iſland battery, which ſtruck ſeveral of them, and made them weigh, and come to anchor out of ſhot. I was much pleaſed to ſee that battery ſo effectual againſt every ſhip that came within reach of it's guns. This movement of their fleet induced me to think, they either intended to land their marines, or take on board their advanced detachments; it proved the latter, which they did that night; the reſt re-embarked to the windward of Gros-Iſlet; their numbers I have not yet been able to learn; they were commanded by the Marquis de Bouille and a Major-General. Their deſign was to cut off the 46th regiment, and make a puſh at the Morne Fortune; being diſappointed in that, and having reconnoitred this hill, (from a neighbouring plantation,) which they found very well prepared for them, they thought proper to retreat. Juſt as the enemy was preparing to land, the Thetis, Santa Monica, and Sybil, frigates, with the Scourge ſloop, were off the Carenage; Captain Linzee, of the Santa Monica, came up to the Morne, to conſult what was beſt to be done for the good of the ſervice. I ſtrongly recommended their coming into the Carenage, which they did, and afforded a great ſtrength to the garriſon. The Thetis unfortunately ſtruck on a rock, and is now ſunk near the Cornwall. Captain Robert Linzee made every effort to ſave his ſhip; that being impoſſible, he came up with his men to Morne Fortune, where he was of eſſential ſervice. Captain Linzee of the Santa Monica commanded in the Carenage, and had the direction of the Vigie, which was well manned, as well as all the batteries, with the Captains of merchantmen and their ſailors. Upon the enemy's firſt appearing, I formed all the Engliſh in Carenage into a corps of Militia, who ſhewed a great deal of ſpirit. I aſſure your Excellency the troops and ſailors have gone through a great deal of fatigue, in preparing for the enemy, with more chearfulneſs than I am able to deſcribe. Though I have every reaſon to believe all their troops are reimbarked, I ſhall be very much upon my guard againſt any coup they may hereafter meditate. Capt. Linzee and I have thought it right to diſpatch the Scourge in ſearch of Admiral Sir George Rodney, to let him and you know how matters ſtand, and have diſpatched a ſchooner to Barbadoes, to put them on their guard.

On the approach of the enemy, on the 10th, a ſloop went off for Barbadoes, by which I wrote to General Cuninghame; as I firmly believed, if they did not attack me, they would go there.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) A. ST. LEGER.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Aug.* 7.

This day arrived a mail from the Leeward Iſlands, brought by the Grantham packet-boat to Falmouth; ſhe ſailed from St Euſtatius the 8th of July.

The St George, Williamſon, from Liſbon, arrived at Portſmouth, on the 19th ult. ſpoke two men of war of the line, and four Indiamen, in lat. 43. 10. long. 19. W.

The Mary, Kinneil, from Clyde to New York, is taken by the Somerſet, of Baltimore, and ſent for Philadelphia.

The Alday, Stuart, of Yarmouth, from Cork to New York, is taken and carried into Philadelphia.

The General Prevoſt, Savell, from South Carolina to Jamaica, after being engaged with a brig, a cutter, and frigate, was drove on ſhore the north ſide of Cuba, and ſhip and cargo totally loſt.

The Minerva frigate, arrived at Portſmouth from Liſbon, has taken and brought in with her the Poſtillion lugger, with bale goods, from L'Orient for America.

The Anne, Furſe, from Charleſtown to Quebec, is taken by an American privateer, and carried into New London.

The Cornelius, Smith, from Jamaica to New York, is taken and carried into New London.

The Langſton, Fawcet, from Maryport, arrived at Cork, was taken and ranſomed for 250 guineas, by Patt Dowling, who took the Olive Branch, from Liverpool to Charleſtown, at the ſame time, and ranſomed her for 7700 guineas.

The Galvez, Dumont, from London to Orleans, arrived at Jamaica the 13th of May, and ſailed for her deſtined port the 17th of the ſaid month.

Cork, July 29. His Majeſty's ſhip St Albans, and a number of ſhips under her convoy from England, arrived at Cove this afternoon.

The Diligence, Griffith, from Cork to New York, was taken the 30th of April by the Endraught, a Dutch frigate, Captain de Rook, and carried into Harling in Frieſland.

The Pallas, Kell, from Workington, and the Iſaac, Gill, from Liverpool, are arrived at Waterford, after being taken and ranſomed by the Fanny privateer of 14 guns; the former for 500 guineas, and the latter for 300 ditto.

Captain Waterhouſe, of the Experiment, arrived at Lynn from Greenland, brings an account of 7 Engliſh and 10 Daniſh veſſels being beſet in the ice, and fears they will not be able to get out.

The Flying Fiſh cutter, Lieut. Macdougal, is arrived in the Downs, and has brought in with her the Maroudeur belonging to Dunkirk, of 14 ſix and four-pounders, and 74 men, which ſhe took the 1ſt inſt. off Whitby, after an action of three hours, in which the Flying Fiſh had three men killed, and ſeven wounded; the enemy had four killed, and ten wounded.

From the London Papers, Aug. 7.

LONDON

Saturday morning an officer arrived at the Secretary of State's office, expreſs from General Elliott, at Gibraltar, which place he left about three weeks ago, in a ſmall veſſel, ſailed through the combined fleets, and landed on the ſouthern parts of Portugal, from which he proceeded to Liſbon, and came over in the Minerva, Captain Fielding, by which we have the following particulars:

EXTRACTS from a Journal of Occurences at GIBRALTAR, *between the 29th of May and 29th of June* 1781, *inclusive.*

May 29. The Flora and Creſcent frigates from Minorca, appeared off Europa by day-light, and cruized there a little, till a boat appeared from the Brilliant, (then at anchor in the Mole) with Captain Curtis, who went, as we ſuppoſe, to aprize Captain Williams of the ſailing of the Enterprize the preceding evening, with a convoy for England. In the mean time, two ſail appearing from the eaſt, the Flora hove out a ſignal for the Creſcent to chace, which ſhe immediately did, and when Capt. Curtis left the Flora, ſhe alſo crowded ſail to join the Creſcent, both of them purſuing the chace thro' the Gut, where a ſmart cannonade was heard ſhortly after.

June 1. At two this morning, the enemy's gun-boats paid us a viſit, and met with a very warm reception: all the guns and howitzers that could bear on them were fired; ſeveral of our ſhells burſt over the boats, and muſt have done great execution; and they in return gave us a few, which, however, did little damage.

June 2. A large French convoy, conſiſting of upwards of 70 ſail, with ſeveral frigates, paſſed through to the weſtward.

June 3. Between one and two this morning, two in the morning; numbers of their ſhot and ſhells fell amongſt the ſeveral encampments, but did no hurt. A large Spaniſh convoy of ſettees, &c. from the Eaſt, went into Algeziras.

June 9. The Spaniſh magazine, a little diſtance from the Catalan camp, under the foot of the hill, took fire; the exploſion was ſo great, that the King's baſtion and S. barracks felt the ſhock; it is ſuppoſed that upwards of 120 barrels of powder were deſtroyed, and 3000 loaded ſhells. The diſcharge of the ſhells continued ſeveral minutes, and reſembled parapet firing. There muſt have been a great number killed, eſpecially in the laboratory, which was cloſe by. It would have ſhocked you to ſee the numbers of poor wretches flying from the flames, cavalry, infantry, &c. and when they thought the ſhells all expended, and were on their return to the place, many ſtill continued to burſt. The guard and artillery at Willis's gave three hearty cheers upon the occaſion, which, being heard from the enemy's fort Santa Barbara, occaſioned their commencing a warm fire: it had happily, however, no other effect, than killing two men, and wounding a third.

June 10. A ſhip of the line, endeavouring to go to the eaſtward from the Spaniſh ſhore, was driven by the current within reach of the King's Baſtion and New Mole: ſeveral ſhot from both places were fired at her, and ſome went through her; ſhe got off, and went to Algeziras.

June 11. At five o'clock this morning, a ſmall boat, with a flag of truce, came within one hundred yards of the boom at the Mole unobſerved. After conſiderable delay, a boat from one of the men of war went out to her, with an officer of the navy, and the Town Major, to enquire into the reaſon of the flag of truce: they were anſwered, that it was to know what induced the garriſon to fire at a neutral veſſel yeſterday; the one we fired at, it ſeems, being a Neapolitan. The Governor ſent for anſwer, that the firſt ſhot was to bring her too, and every ſucceſſive one to ſink her. His Excellency was much enraged at the inattention of centinels in permitting the boat to bome ſo near the walls.

June 12.—At half paſt one this morning the gun-boats came ſo near, that the people in them were heard ſpeaking from the batteries: they fired ſhot into the town, which we returned inſtantly, and I am ſure with great execution, as they ſtaid but a very little time.

June 15.—Another flag of truce, with people on board, inhabitants of the garriſon, who had been taken off Liſbon, on their paſſage to England; they met with very ill treatment from the Spaniards.

We hear by theſe people, that the French convoy, mentioned June 2, was captured off Cape St Vincent's. We were alſo informed, that the two veſſels chaced by the Flora and Creſcent, proved to be Dutch frigates, and that one of them was taken; the other is ſaid to have eſcaped into Cadiz.

Accounts received, that the Spaniards are extreemly harraſſed up the Mediterranean by the Algerines, who have fitted out a ſquadron of 18 xebecks, which have done conſiderable miſchief; they are ſaid to be divided into three diviſions, one of which is commanded by a brother of Admiral Barcelo's, who turned Mahometan ſome years ſince; ſhould the two meet, there will no doubt be bloody work.

17th, 18th, and 19th. Nothing particular; that is, nothing beſides the fire from the enemy, which does us very little damage: the town has been rendered uninhabitable for ſome time paſt; but the fortifications ſtill remain in perfect good condition; the Dons have, therefore, ſtrictly ſpeaking, done nothing to facilitate the reduction of the garriſon. Our ſoldiers in the beſt health and ſpirits, and are daily wiſhing for an opportunity to revenge the death of their unfortunate comrades.

29th. An extraordinary experiment tried this morning:—A mortar and ſix pieces of cannon were fired from the Old Mole Head, at the enemy's camp, three miles diſtant; three of the ſhells burſt in the middle of it, and threw the Dons into no ſmall confuſion; all the ſhot alſo reached, to our utter aſtoniſhment; the enemy kept up a hot fire upon the Mole from St Philip's battery, but could not ſtrike it: you knowing how low it lies in the water will not be ſurprized at this: great improvements are expected to be made upon the experiment, and we are in hopes ſhortly to ſee the whole Spaniſh camp in flames.

A viſit from the gun boats at night.

Government have received the regular official information of the loſs of Penſacola; it ſurrendered to the Spaniards on the 8th of May laſt. The terms of capitulation granted to the garriſon were perfectly honourable, and the moſt extraordinary on the part of the victors that ever were ratified. One of the articles is, "That the whole of the garriſon ſhall be conveyed "to New-York at the expence of his Moſt Catholic Majeſty, "where they ſhall be on parole, not to ſerve againſt the King "of Spain till they are exchanged."—No mention is made, nor reſtriction impoſed, as to their not ſerving againſt the French, Dutch, or Americans; ſo that of courſe they will be draſted, and be converted to other ſervice immediately.

A letter from a gentleman in the ſuite of an Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles, writes to another in the ſame ſtation in England, and ſays, "Although the Miniſtry of Spain are very ſilent upon their advices reſpecting the inſurrection, &c. in the provinces of Mexico and Peru, our private letters ſpeak of it in the moſt ſerious manner, and that the Duc de Crillon is deſtined with 11 regiments, &c. to attempt to quell the ſame."

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at St James's by way of Flanders, from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Murray, Governor of Minorca.

The Dutch have no naval force whatever on the coaſt of Africa; ſo that their poſſeſſions in that quarter muſt fall an eaſy conqueſt to the force going againſt it.

The Eaſt-Indiamen taken up for the October fleet, which is now fitting out in the River, are the laſt diviſion the Eaſt-India Company will ſend out this year.

Thirteen Eaſt-Indiamen ſailed with Commodore Johnſtone, and ſeven under convoy of the Sultan and Magnanime the 11th of laſt month. The October fleet will conſiſt of thirteen ſail, making the number of ſhips taken up by the Company this year, thirty-three ſail.

The Rotterdam man of war is ordered for America.

The Quebec letters delivered on Saturday, mention, that there are no ſerious apprehenſion of any attack againſt Canada, though, if the French have any ſuch intention, all the forts in that province are in good condition. The works of Quebec are now much ſtronger than when that city was taken laſt war, by the troops under General Wolfe.

An order is gone down to Portſmouth to haſten the repairs going on there, and to prepare for ſome other ſhips of the line that are ordered round to dock. The Roebuck is come in to have a light repair, which may be done in the harbour. All the docks are full, and every man employed. Every ſhip there will be in commiſſion in two months.

A new bake-houſe is juſt opened at the King's Mills, Rotherhithe, where upwards of 100 hands are employed in making biſcuit for the navy.

Such is the flow of work at all the King's yards, that there are now four frigates at Deptford, waiting their turn to be taken into dock.

Letters from ſeveral commanders in the navy complain very heavily, that the ſervice is very much hurt by boys of quality being put over the heads of old brave experienced officers, becauſe their friends have it in their power to ſerve Government at home.

The New-York letters brought over by the Roebuck mention, that it was not believed the French would meet with that accomodation at Boſton that they expect, as it is believed the naval ſtore-houſes there are all exhauſted, from the great number of veſſels that have been filled every year. No freſh news of any importance from the South. The heats beginning to ſet in Virginia, the army, it was probable, would do little for ſome weeks.

The Grafton, Trident, and Egmont men of war, which arrived as convoy to the Jamaica fleet, are ordered to Portſmouth and Plymouth to repair immediately.

The Ann and Alexander, from Ireland, which was taken going into New-York, is retaken and carried ſafe into Sandy-Hook.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, convinced of the real utility of her heir ſeeing the world, has reſolved to make him begin a tour of Europe. General Compte Soltikow, Lord Steward of her Imperial Highneſs the Grand Duke of Muſcovy, has received orders to repair to Moſcow, to make the neceſſary preparations for a tour into foreign parts, in which he is to accompany the Grand Duke, and his Imperial conſort. It is ſaid his Highneſs will not return for twelve months; and that her Majeſty has ſettled upon their Highneſſes one million of rubles, over and above their ordinary revenue, to defray the expence of their journey. It is already determined, that they ſhall paſs through

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated January 22. 1781, *received at Rio de Janeiro, and brought to Falmouth by the Liſbon packet.*

"We have news important to the whole world, and dreadful to the Spaniards! There are a number of Indian towns in the kingdom of Peru, governed by Corrigidores, which is a lucrative juriſdiction over property. The appointment is obtained in Spain, with a conſiderable expence and intereſt, generally for a limited term of years, that it may be the oftner ſold; and this mercantile diſpoſal of judicial power is the primitive cauſe of great diſcontent. Theſe Corrigidores come cheerfully to their new governments, without regretting the thouſands they gave for them, and perhaps come already provided with merchandize to ſell among their ſubjects, which they diſpoſe of in the following manner: they aſſemble in parties the Caciques and their people, and diſtribute ten or twenty thouſand dollars worth of goods among them. It is a crime in an Indian to allledge, that he does not ſtand in need of the articles, or to refuſe thoſe that are chuſen for him: As for example—a

pair of spectacles, if it has good sight, the price and term of payment are not agreed by mutual consent, but are entirely fixed by the Corrigidore; and if the Indian is not able to comply with the payment at the time prescribed, he is severely punished with stripes. No native is permitted to share in this lucrative commerce, the Corrigidore reserving it exclusively to himself. This is the manner in which the Indians are treated and governed; but it cannot be supposed that his Catholic Majesty is acquainted with it; and this tyranny has been exercised over them, perhaps, ever since the conquest.

"Finding that at present they are going to be burthened with more new taxes, by the determination of the Court, some tribes have opposed them, and others, excited by their example, have done the same.

"Three hundred men marched from another province to oppose the insurrection, and were all cut off by the Indians on the road. The rebellion gaining ground, extended to the provinces of Cusco and Arrequipa; each of which, in territory and population, may be called a kingdom. It was thus advancing, (inflamed by pasquinades, which indicated that there was a head to lead them on and take the command) when Don Joseph Casemiro, descended from the ancient Incas, was proclaimed and crowned King. A few days before his acclamation, he ordered a Corrigidore, named Arriaga, to be imprisoned, and prepare himself to die in three days. He was accused of tyranny and bad government of the Indians, contrary to the laws and orders of his Sovereign; and was forced to sign his own sentence and order for execution, which was effected at the fixed time. A number of Spaniards were ordered to assemble, before whom was read a recital of the crimes of the Corrigidore, who was hanged and quartered by his own slaves, in their presence. His money, which some say was 40,000, others 80,000 dollars, was distributed among the Indians. It is said, the new king has imprisoned many Corrigidores, and that he is marching to the beautiful city of Cusco, which was the court of the ancient Kings.

"This intelligence of the new King is current here, and comes by letters from Potosi in twelve days."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 7.

"A report is circulated, that Governor Johnstone is on his passage home. The reason of this is said to be the ill condition of his fleet, and the shortness of his provisions; but the fact stands much in need of confirmation.

"Preparations are making at Windsor for a grand ball, and other entertainments at the Castle, and also for a capital display of fire-works, which will be played off on Monday evening next, the appointed day for celebrating the anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birth, who then enters into the twentieth year of his age. Sunday is now the grand jubilee at Windsor, and will probably continue so during the summer season. The King and Queen shewed themselves on the terrace last Sunday, for about an hour, and then were seen from the apartments only during the remainder of the evening. The Prince of Wales and his suite generally parade till dark.

"Lord Mulgrave's expedition to Flushing has made Government lay aside all thoughts of entering upon any expeditions of the like kind against the Dutch coasts, which are never to be attempted with any hopes of success, as the shoals form as natural a barrier to the Dutch by sea as their morasses do by land, otherwise the whole coast would before now have been laid waste.

"There are six ships that went out with stores to Gibraltar yet due from that place, of which there is yet no certain intelligence whether they are detained there, or whether they have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

"General Vaughan is recalled, and General Matthews appointed to succeed him, who is now preparing to embark for the West-Indies.

"The Sigittarri is arrived at Boston, with fourteen sail of merchantmen.

"The Emperor of Germany is certainly gone to Paris, but it is rather doubtful whether on a *political* errand or not.

"The Russian fleet that was in the Downs were spoke with off Cape Finistere, the 29th ult. all well; they had only five ships in company, besides men of war.

"They write from the Hague, that Admiral Hartsincke had returned to Amsterdam by land from the Texel, in order to expedite the ships fitting out at Amsterdam, which are wanted to complete another squadron for sea.

"The same letters add, that the States-General were to assemble on the 10th of August, to enter into the business of equipping more men of war, and of encreasing their land forces.

"Monday, the Russian Ambassador was at Windsor, and had a long conference with his Majesty.

"The Ceres, Captain Samper, from New-York to the West-Indies, is taken and carried into Salem."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Aug. 2.

"A brig from St Domingo for Nantz was sent into Cove, last Monday, by the St Margaretta, Captain Salter.

"The Olive Branch of Whitehaven, Captain Crosbie, from Liverpool for Carolina, arrived here on Monday, was taken by the notorious Dowling, off Tuskar, and ransomed for 2,500 guineas."

The Honourable Charlotte Elphinston, fourth daughter of Lord Elphinston, died at Brachouse last Saturday.

Died at sea, on the 20th of May last, Patrick Fothringham, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's ship Ruby.

This day, the Court of Session rose for the autumn vacation.

Certain advice is received of an engagement betwixt Admiral Parker's fleet and the Dutch. This account is brought by the Leith armed ship, Captain Rothe, who arrived in Leith Roads Thursday morning, and saw the action begin. On Sunday last Admiral Parker fell in with the Dutch fleet about 50 leagues off the Naese of Norway. He immediately made the signal for the fleet from the Baltic, under his convoy, to make the best of their way to their respective ports; in consequence of which, those for the Frith of Forth made sail under convoy of the Leith, and arrived safe on Thursday. They parted from the ships for England under convoy of the Tartar, &c. on Wednesday, all well.—The Dutch fleet lay to, and Admiral Parker hoisted the signal for the line of battle, which was soon formed; the two fleets exceedingly close to each other. The action began about eight o'clock on Sunday morning, and continued very warm upwards of three hours; the cannonade during that time was dreadful. A little after eleven the firing ceased suddenly. What the event was is uncertain, as the Leith was then making the best of her way with the Baltic fleet; but as the Berwick, Commodore Stewart, and the Belle Poule had joined Admiral Parker before the action, which rendered him superior in weight of metal, we have great reason to expect that it has proved a glorious day for this country.—Abou a hundred Dutch merchantmen under convoy of their fleet formed a circle a little to leeward, during the action, seemingly to wait the event.

List of the BRITISH FLEET, *which engaged the* DUTCH FLEET, *on Sunday the 5th of August* 1781.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.
Fortitude,	Admiral Hyde Parker, Captain Robinson,	74
Princess Amelia,	M'Cartney,	80
Berwick,	Commodore Keith Stewart,	74
Bienfaisant,	Braithwaite,	64
Buffalo,	Truscott,	60
Preston,	Grahame,	50
Dolphin,	Blair,	44
Artois,	M'Bride,	44
Latona,	Sir Hyde Parker,	44
Belle Poule,	Paton,	36
Cleopatra,	Murray,	32
	Two cutters.	

The DUTCH FLEET, *which engaged the* BRITISH FLEET, *on Sunday the 5th of August.*

One of	74	Guns.	One of	50	Guns.
One of	70		One of	44	
One of	64		One of	32	
One of	60		One of	32	
One of	50		One of	32	
One of	50		One of	28	
		A cutter.			

Total guns in the British fleet,	602
Total in the Dutch,	586
Superiority in favour of the English,	16

The following is extracted from the journal of one of the ships that saw the engagement.

"Sabbath 5th August, early in the morning, winds then prevailing from N. N. W. to N. E. the Naese of Norway, bearing N. E. 1-4 N. 50 leagues distant; the Berwick being the headmost ship of the British fleet, made signal for seeing a strange fleet.—Half an hour after four, the Admiral made a signal for a general chace. At seven, the Latona made a signal for the convoy, about 130 in number, to haul their wind on the starboard tack, which was immediately complied with, and proceeded on their voyage with the Leith armed ship, Tartar, Cabot sloop, and Alert cutter, in compliance with Admiral Parker's orders. Twenty-eight of the fleet for Scotland are since arrived in different ports there.——Nine minutes after eight, the signal was made for close action, (the enemy's ships showing Dutch colours), which commenced with a very heavy cannonading, and continued till three quarters past eleven; only a few straggling guns were heard afterwards. The smoke was so thick, they could not know the event of the battle, but have no doubt of its being glorious for Britain."

The Tartar, which was astern of the convoy, and is gone to England, reported to one of the ships arrived at Leith, that the Dutch Admiral was driven out of the line, with her main-top-sail-yard hanging over the side, and also, that the Princess Amelia, had her mizen-top-mast shot away.

A cutter who had been sent to reconnoitre the Dutch fleet in the Texel, immediately upon their sailing, made sail to acquaint Admiral Parker of their force, and was lucky enough to do so two days before the action, so that the Admiral was

Thursday night a sloop arrived in Leith roads from Gottenburgh, who reports, that he heard several popping shots upon Sunday afternoon, after the engagement, which, in all probability, was the English fleet picking up the Dutch merchantmen.

To the above, which were the reports of yesterday, we have this day to add, that a letter was last night received at Cupar, from a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Crail, informing, that a vessel had that day arrived there from Riga, the master of which said, that his ship being a slow sailer, and unable to keep up with the convoy, had fallen in with his Majesty's ship Artois in the high seas, from whom he received the following important intelligence, That, in Admiral Parker's engagement with the Dutch fleet, his squadron had the good fortune to blow up two 64 gun ships of the enemy, and to take three others, and that the British fleet were in pursuit of the rest. What makes this intelligence the more probable is, that one of the boys belonging to the Crail ship arrived last night at Cupar, who gave the same account of the matter, with this addition, that the officers of the Artois desired the master of the ship might endeavour to make the first port, and let the public know, that every thing was favourable for Britain in the above engagement.

The Nelly, Webster; Jean, Wise; Friendship, Scott; and Matthewson, Jolly; are all safe arrived at Montrose from Riga, and confirm the news brought by the Leith armed ship.

The Vriendschapp, Capt. Willis Troye, is arrived at Morrison's Haven, from Oporto, with wines, &c.

The Repulse cutter arrived on Thursday night in Leith Roads, after being beat off in the north sea by an American privateer of 20 guns. The Repulse had two men killed and two wounded, one of whom is since dead.

Yesterday sailed from Leith Roads, on another cruize, his Majesty's ship Proselyte; and Captain Laurence Brown of the Princess Carolina revenue cutter.

To-morrow, the Alfred likewise sails on a cruize, and is to call in at Aberdeen bay, for such ships as may be ready for London; the Alfred being to convoy the trade from Leith Roads for the Nore.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that the Gentlemen principally concerned in the late periodical work, entitled *The Mirror*, have bestowed the profits of the work on charitable purposes; and, in particular, have made a donation of 150*l.* to that useful institution the Orphan Hospital.

Thursday morning a very old woman was rode over by a loaded coal cart at the south end of the new Bridge. The driver was immediately secured; and, as the woman now appears in danger, was this day committed to the tolbooth.

The Mary, Walkingshaw; Minerva, Spiers; Elderslie, Scott; Christina, Bain; St Andrew, Scott; Clyde, Wright; Nelly, Noble; Alexander, Bain; and Neptune, Paterson,—all from Clyde, are arrived at Jamaica.

The Christie, Murdoch, from London, and Friendship, ——, from Cork, are arrived at Jamaica.

The Neptune, Montgomerie, from Savannah in Georgia, and New York, Ritchie, from St Kitt's, are arrived in Jamaica.

The Martha, Flint, from Dunbar, is arrived in Jamaica.

The Hawke, Hunter, from Clyde, is arrived at Quebec.

Captain Walkingshaw of the Mary, died at Jamaica, about the end of May last.

On the 3d current, the Fairfield, Farie, arrived in Clyde from Quebec, after being taken by a French privateer, off Torry, and ransomed for 700 l. she sailed from Quebec on the 7th ult. when all was peace and quietness in that province.

They write from Stirling, that the following melancholy accidents happened there on Monday last:—Three soldiers, belonging to a recruiting party of the 25th regiment, went into the Forth to bathe, a little above the bridge, when, going beyond their depth, they all went under water. One of them was got out alive, the other two were drowned.—The same day, a soldier belonging to the above regiment having gone into a garden, the gardener fired a gun at him, and lodged the contents in his breast and face. The gardener is secured, as the wounds are thought to be mortal.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, August 9.

"On Wednesday se'ennight, Walter Mitchel shoemaker, an aged man, was run down by a cow at the Burnt Barns, seemingly enraged, and was so sorely hurt, that he died soon after.

"On Thursday last, Mr Archibald Macdonald, who kept a jewellery and toy-shop in King's-street here, coming from Gourock, fell from his horse at the west end of Greenock, by which his skull was so much fractured that he died immediately.

"Last Saturday, a boy went into the river to bathe, near the Brewerie Key, and was unfortunately drowned.

"The wheat harvest is now begun in this neighbourhood; likewise several fields of pease, barley, and oats, have been cut down in the course of the three last days. From the present appearance, there is the prospect of a plentiful crop, and an early harvest.

"We hear from New Mills, that, on Thursday last, a large field of oats was cut down there, and that the harvest will begin in general in a few days."

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 7. Susannah, Wilson, from Liverpool, with goods.
Nancy, Taylor, from Campbelton, in ballast.
8. Lady Harriot, Hunter, from Lairn, with lime-stones.
9. Glasgow, Slater, from Kendal, with goods.

SAILED,

6. Jenny, Law, for Drogheda, with coals.
Alexander, Burnet, for Newcastle, with goods.
Dolphin, Scott, for Memel, in ballast.
7. Clyde, Spence, for Dublin, with goods.
8. Lively, Gibson, for Inverary, with oats.
9. Peggy, Laird, for Waterford, with tobacco.

SOUND SHIPPING.

July 22. The Latona and Artois frigates, and Leith armed ship, &c. with all the homeward bound British fleet, having been two days out in the Cattegate, put back by contrary winds.

23. ARRIVED, the following ships from Gottenburgh, to join the convoy: The Anstruther of Anstruther, Taylor; Endeavour of Kincardine, Scott; Margaret of Kirkcaldy, Bryce; Rose and Thomas of Perth, Thomas; Friendship of Dundee, Duff; Elisabeth and Ann, Davidson, and Mary, Thomson, both of Kincardine; Peggy and Jessy of Leith, Brown; and the Jean, Rae, of Kincardine;—all loaded with iron, deals, &c. as also, the Nelly of Kirkcaldy, Bell, with iron and deals.

PASSED,

The ——— of and from Borrowstounness, Johnston, for Petersburgh.

ELSINORE, JULY 24. 1781. Wind N. W.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 8. May and Peggy, Cargill, from Arbroath, with wheat, &c.
9. Peggy and Jessie, Brown, from Gottenburgh, with deals, &c.
Anstruther, Taylor, from ditto, with ditto.
Glasgow and Paisley Packet, Bald, from Carron, with goods.
Isobel, Martin, from Queensferry, with ashes.
11. Lovely Nelly, Black, from Copenhagen, with rosin, &c.
And five sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Molly, Brown, for Montrose, with goods.
Isobel and Mary, Harlow, for Alemouth, in ballast.
Adamson, Lyell, for Perth, with goods.
Mary and Peggy, Cargill, for Arbroath, with ditto.
Katty Ann, Sangster, for Peterhead, with ditto.
Friendship, Milne, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Mary, Souter, for Peterhead, with ditto.
Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, with ditto.
Betty, Henderson, for Alloa, with ditto.

On Thursday, arrived in Leith Roads, his Majesty's armed ship Leith, from Elsinore, with the following ships under her convoy:—The Peggy and Betty, Boswell; the Peggy, Nicol; the Princess, Spittal; and the ———, Martin, with hemp, &c. from St Petersburgh: the Peggie and Jessie, Brown; the Anstruther, Taylor; the ———, Thomson; the ———, Scott; the ———; Scott; the ———, Davidson; and the ——, Bryre, with dales and iron, &c. from Gottenburgh: the Nancy, Bonnar, and the William, Paterson, with dales and iron, &c. from Westburgh: the Anne and Mary, Nicol; the Jamieson, Hutton, and the Peggy, Anderson, from Memel, with logs; and the Lovely Nelly, Black, from Copenhagen, with hemp, rosin, and turpentine.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Aug. 10.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	20s.	9d.	19s.	6d.	18s.	10d.
Bear,	14	0	13	4	12	8
Oats,	12	3	11	6	10	8
Pease,	11	0	10	0	9	6

Saturday, August 11.

LOST

A DARK BROWN and WHITE POINTER BITCH, having a collar with the Earl of Lauderdale's name upon it.—Also, on Tuesday last, a very small TERRIER, of a bluish grey colour, with a white head. Any person who has found either of these is requested to bring it to Mr Walker's tavern, where he will be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN, on Tuesday last, the 7th current,

A WHITE and BROWN POINTER DOG; had on a brass collar when stole, with the name of *Francis Fraser Edinburgh*, answers to the name of CORNEY; has only two or three large brown spots on his body, his head and ears brown, with a white face which forms the figure of a heart on his forehead, and his ears freckled with white spots. If found in any person's custody, after this public notice, he shall be punished as the actual thief, with the utmost rigour of law; and whoever will seize the said dog, and bring him, with the name of the person in whose custody he shall be so found, to the owner in Libberton's Wynd, they shall be handsomely paid for their trouble.

N. B. The Dog is unbroke, and unfit for any use this season.

TO LET, on very easy terms,

THE OLD BARK of the Abbeyhill Tanwork; whereof a considerable quantity is ready for taking away. As also, some HORSE DUNG, rich Black Earth, Lime Rubbish, and Shavings of Leather.

Whoever agrees for the old bark through the year, will not be hurried in taking it away every day, as is the case in most of the tanworks about town; and in time of harvest it may lie till it is over.

WANTED for said Work, A JOURNEYMAN TANNER, or strong young Lad for an apprentice; either of whom will meet with suitable encouragement, and may enter to work immediately, or at Martinmas last.

WILLIAM TROTTER and COMPANY have opened an elegant and commodious shop, second door from the General Post Office, Bridge Street, where they sell Sweetmeats of all kinds, Ice Fruits and Creams, Fresh Fruits, Groceries, Pickles, Wines, Spirits, and variety of cut and plain Glass Ware, with all other articles in the Grocery business.

N. B. Ice Creams always ready in the Shop.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE of HAMILTON being desirous to preserve the Game on his estates in the counties of Lanark and Linlithgow, and Island of Arran, it is hoped that no person will shoot or kill Game thereon without a licence.

His Grace's game-keepers and tenants have received particular directions to detect all transgressors; and a reward of One Guinea is offered to any person who shall give information of such as trespass; to be paid by his Grace's factors at Hamilton, Kinneil, or Arran, on conviction of the offenders.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE of BUCCLEUGH being desirous to preserve the Game over his estates in the counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Edinburgh, it is hoped no person will shoot or kill any Game thereon, without having a licence. His Grace's game-keepers and tenants are ordered to inform against offenders, who will be prosecuted according to law.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

COLONEL MURE CAMPBELL being determined to preserve the Game on his Estates of Rowallan in Ayrshire, and Lawers in Perthshire, he entreats no Gentleman will shoot thereon without his permission. Unqualified persons shooting without leave, and all poachers, will be prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law.

Sailors Wages, Pensions, &c.

WHEREAS great difficulty must arise from the intricacy which is unavoidable in office to those who are unacquainted with the usual process in recovering Wages and Prize-money due to Sailors, who may have been discharged from any of the King's ships into hospitals or otherwise, to their widows, or other nearest of kin, or heirs by will, likewise Pensions, Bounties, or Gratuities, in certain cases to Widows, &c.

To assist such, Mr ALEXANDER TROTTER, of the Navy Pay-office, London, offers his service, and will duly execute the commands in that line of any who will do him the favour to advise him what vouchers they possess, and other particulars, with their proper address.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Monday the 27th day of August current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, upon the ground of the premisses,

The Lands of STOBWOOD, lying in the

parish of Carnwath and county of Lanark; and, if no person offers for the whole, they will be exposed in the following lots:

LOT I. The MANSION-HOUSE and GLEBE, with an addition of the Thorter Croft, as the same is pitted off.

LOT II. The GROUND below the road to Stobwood-dyke, from thence up about the middle of the arable-ground, called Bentshot, to the bog, and from thence through the bog, and to the head of the brae, as the same is pitted off.

LOT III. The remainder of the said Lands of Stobwood, called BOURTRIEHILL, as they are pitted off, and separated from the two lots first mentioned.

The foresaid Lands are all out of lease; so that the purchaser may enter to the natural possession of the arable ground at Martinmas first, and to the houses and grass at Whitsunday thereafter. The lands abound with both free and lime stone, and there is plenty of coal in the neighbourhood. They lie within a quarter of a mile of the new erected iron works at Cleugh, where there is a ready consumpt for the produce of the lands.

Any person wishing to make a private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply to the proprietor at Snittle, near Rio, whose hands may be seen the title-deeds of the lands, which are perfectly clear and unexceptionable.

Not to be repeated.

At London for Borrowstounness, *with Convoy,*

THE ENDEAVOUR,

THOMAS PADON Master,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, &c. and all places adjacent, and will sail with the first convoy, which leaves London the 28th August current.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

At Borrowstounness for London,

THE FAIR ELLIOT,

JAMES MACKIE

For JAMES DRUMMOND Master,

Is taking in goods at Borrowstounness, and will sail on Monday the 20th inst with convoy.

This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to William Lawrie merchant, Glasgow; or John Hutchison merchant, Edinburgh; or the Master at Borrowstounness.

THE OWNERS of the CHARLOTTE PRIVATEER of Leith are requested to meet within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of August instant, at twelve o'clock noon, upon matters of consequence to the Company: When and where

The said Privateer, with all her guns, stores, ammunition, tackle, apperel, and furniture, conform to inventory, as she lies in the harbour of Aberdeen, will be SOLD by public roup to the highest offerer.

Printed copies the inventory will be shewn by Mr Alexander Ogilvie, of the Rope-Work, Leith, and Messrs Syme and Robertson, merchants in Aberdeen.

TO be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr William Winlaw in Berwick upon Tweed, on Tuesday the 24th day of August 1781, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as shall be there and then produced,

THE BRIGANTINE PRIVATEER

called the INTREPID,

of Berwick, pierced for 22 guns, and mounting 14 six and 4 four-pounders, of about 200 tons burden, and remarkably well found in every respect, together with her guns, fire-arms, stores, and ammunition.

Inventories of her stores and materials may be seen in the hands of Messr. Benjamin and Richard Adams, Lime Street, London, Mr Ritchie at Glasgow, Mr Melville at Dunbar, at the Ropery at Leith, and at Mr Lambert's office in Berwick aforesaid, where further information may be obtained.

This vessel is well adapted for the merchant service.

HOUNDS TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, Ten Couple and a Half of HOUNDS. To be seen at Hugh Cameron's, stabler, head of the Cowgate, who will inform as to particulars.

ROUP OF GROWING CORNS.

THE GROWING CORNS upon the Farm of Curtie Muirend, in the parish of Collington, are to be sold by public roup on Tuesday next, the 14th instant, at twelve o'clock. James Hair at the farm-house will shew the grounds.

DISTILLERY OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, *6th August* 1781.

BY an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, *it is enacted*, "That from and after the 1st August 1781, *every person* who shall make, or distil any Low Wines, or Spirits, whether for sale or not for sale, shall be deemed and taken, and is thereby declared to be a common distiller for sale; and is thereby required to enter his, her, or their still, and stills, and all other vessels and utensils by him, her, or them made use of, for the making or keeping of wash, low wines, or spirits, at the Office of Excise next to the place where any such person shall then inhabit; and shall be liable to be charged with, and shall pay for all low wines and spirits by them made, the several duties of excise charged by the several acts for laying duties upon low wines and spirits; and shall be subject to the survey of the Officers of Excise, and to the several penalties, fines and forfeitures imposed by any act or acts of Parliament now in force, in anywise relating to distillers.—*It is further enacted*, That from and after the said 1st day of August 1781, *every person* making or keeping any wash prepared, or fit for distilling of low wines and spirits, and having in his, her, or their custody, any still or stills, [*of whatever size*], shall be deemed and taken to be, and is thereby declared to be a common distiller for sale, and liable to duties, penalties, fines, and forfeitures, imposed by any act now in force in anywise relating to distillers.—*It is also further enacted*, That no person, after the said 1st day of August 1781, shall make use of *any vessel*, wash batch, or other utensils, nor any room or place for the making, brewing, or keeping of wash made from melasses, sugar, corn, or grain respectively, or from any of the said materials mixed together, or from any of them mixed with any other material or ingredient whatsoever, for the distillation of low wines and spirits, without first giving notice thereof at the next Office of Excise, within the limits whereof he or they do inhabit; upon pain to forfeit, for every vessel, wash batch, or other utensils, room, or place so made use of, without notice as aforesaid, the sum of FIFTY POUNDS."

By the said act, *it is further enacted*, "That from and after the said 1st day of August 1781, if any person who either makes, distils, rectifies, or compounds any *British*-made spirituous liquors for sale, or who sells or deals in any sort of spirituous liquors, shall receive, or buy, or procure, or employ any person to receive, or buy for him, her, or them, or for his, her, or their use, any *British*-made spirituous liquors, (except at the public sales of such liquors as have been condemned, and are sold under the direction of the Commissioners of Excise), of any person or persons other than a maker, distiller, rectifier, or compounder of spirituous liquors for sale, over the outward door of whose still-house, store-house, ware-house, shop, cellar, vault, or other place by him, her, or them respectively made use of for the making or keeping of *British*-made spirituous liquors, shall be painted the words DISTILLER, RECTIFIER, or COMPOUNDER OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, (as the case shall be); every such person so offending shall forfeit and lose, *for every such offence*, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS."

The COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE give this Public Notice of the foregoing clauses of the late act of Parliament respecting PRIVATE DISTILLING, &c. that all concerned may attend thereto, and prevent those disagreeable consequences which must unavoidably ensue from their neglect or refusal to pay due obedience to the several provisions of this statute.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, Aug. 8. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, by auction, on FRIDAY the 17th Office in EDINBURGH, several parcels of [illegible] Coffee Berries, Foreign Geneva, Rum, Aquavitæ, and Starch, with the Materials of a number of small Stills.

And on SATURDAY the 18th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, several parcels of Foreign Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Tea, and Starch; lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer, and before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouses in Edinburgh and Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the respective days of sale.

SALMON FISHINGS on the TAY, near Perth.

THAT upon Tuesday the 4th day of September next, there will be exposed to public roup, within the Tolbooth of Perth, at eleven o'clock forenoon, TACKS or LEASES, for three years from and after the eleventh day of December next, of the whole SALMON FISHINGS belonging to the town and community of Perth, upon the River Tay; to be exposed in six separate tacks, and to be let to any persons who shall be the highest offerers, and who shall find sufficient security for the tack-duties, although such offerers are not burgesses of the burgh.

The terms and conditions of the leases will be seen in the hands of the town-clerk of Perth.

SALE OF KINNORDY, &c. PUT OFF,

AND

INTIMATION TO SIR JOHN OGILVY's CREDITORS.

AT the Desire of intending Offerers, the SALE of KINNORDY and others, in Forfarshire, is ADJOURNED to Wednesday the 5th of December next. The particulars will afterwards be fully advertised.

As some of SIR JOHN OGILVY's CREDITORS have not as yet lodged their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity thereof, with Mr Farquharson the trustee, it is entreated that they do it forthwith; otherwise they will be cut out of any division just now to be made of the personal funds.

ADJOURNMENT SALE OF LANGLANDS.

THE Roup and Sale of the HALF BARONY of WILTON, called *LANGLANDS*, lying in the parish of Wilton and county of Roxburgh, in the neighbourhood of the town of Hawick, is ADJOURNED to the 16th of August next; when the same will go on, as formerly advertised, in whole or in parcels, within the house of Michael Stevenson innkeeper in Hawick, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet; to whom, or Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Bart. near Hawick, any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

An ESTATE in BERWICKSHIRE for SALE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas or Whitsunday next, as shall be agreed on,

The LANDS and BARONY of MORDINGTON, in the parish of Mordington, with the Patronage of said parish, situated within three miles of Berwick upon Tweed, three miles distant from lime, and four miles from coal; holds blench of the Crown, and pays 532 l. sterling of yearly free rent. There is upon this estate a large modern mansion-house, completely furnished, with suitable offices, all in good repair.—The inclosures are extensive, finely watered, and fencible for sheep.—If agreeable to a purchaser, he may have, at a valuation, the furniture of the house, with the Stocking of a Farm of near one hundred acres, in the natural possession of the proprietor.

James Deans at Mordington will show the grounds, &c.

For further particulars, enquire at Mr Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Mansion House, Offices, Orchards, Policy, Parks, and Inclosures of

RESTALRIG,

Which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; one of the principal Clerks of Session.

The premisses are all in exceeding good order, most completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon.—The gardens and orchard are extensive, and completely stocked; with a greenhouse, &c.—The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the east of Edinburgh.—The entry to be at Martinmas first. To be shown by the gardener at Restalrig.

ALSO,

To be SOLD, That LODGING in Argyle-Square, with back court and offices, which belonged to, and was last possessed by the said deceased Alexander Tait, Esq.——To be seen on Tuesday and Thursday, betwixt eleven and two o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh, or George Jeffray writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d August 1781, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The DWELLING-HOUSE and pertinents lately possessed by the Honourable Mr Baron Maule, lying on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, near the Netherbow.

The House consists of three floors and garrets, having upon the principal floor a drawing-room, bed-room, and closet, and an elegant library 30 feet by 20, and 18 feet high, fitted up with book-cases. Between the drawing-room and library is a lobby, and to the back stair a convenient water closet, with a leaden bath over it. In the attic story, a bed-room of 19 by 20 feet, a neat dressing-room, and closet off it, and three other bed-rooms. The top-storey consists of a large garret, and a small room off it. In the ground-floor is a dining parlour, with two convenient cellars fitted up with catacombs, a house-keeper's room, laundry, a lobby, and other conveniencies. There is a superb kitchen detached from the house, to which there is an entrance by a covered passage, with a scullery, and two servants rooms above it. In the Court before the house are two stables, each having stalls for four horses, and a saddle-room, granary, large hay-loft, and dung-court. Upon the end of the stable is a large vaulted cellar, which, besides a sufficient space for pipes and hogsheads, is fitted up with about twenty catacombs. There is a water-pipe to the laundry, another to the kitchen, and another for the use of the stables. The house is surrounded with an area laid out in grass with a gravel walk; and at the corner of the area is a convenient house of office.——Also, to be sold along with the premisses, a Coach-house lying in St Mary's wynd, of 19 by 18 feet.

The title-deeds will be shown by William Leslie writer to the signet, who is impowered to conclude a private bargain. The house may be seen on Thursday next, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday thereafter, from eleven o'clock forenoon till two o'clock afternoon, until the day of sale.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THE BREWERY of PRESTONHALL, with

the Brewing Utensils, Malt-barn, Kiln, Coble, and Malt Lofts, with convenient houses and shades for feeding cattle or swine; and any extent of ground the tenant chuses.

The premisses are well adapted, and most centrically situated for carrying on an extensive brewery or distillery, having great command of fine water, supplied by leaden pipes.

For particulars, apply to David Wilson at Rosemains of Prestonhall.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately,

THE LEASE of CRAIGALLAN BLEACHING and PRINT-FIELD, having 35 years of the tack to run, situated eight miles north of Glasgow, on Allander Water, allowed, by undoubted judges, to be as good as any in Britain, for the foresaid purposes, and has Craigallan-loch for a mill-dam, if necessary to turn Allander into it every night, by proper flood-gates already erected.

There is, upon said field, a mill and boiling-house, a double wash-mill, an iron boiler, kirb, four tubs, cloth-racks, &c. a dyeing-house, with two coppers, and all their apparatus; a calender house, a calender, a print-shop for five tables, with tables, rollers, gum-tubs, a stove, &c.; a large penciling-room above the print shop, table and rollers complete; a large printing press-room, and a copperplate-press turned by water; a large cloth-room, and cutting-room in the garret; a wind-house, with two course of rollers in it. These houses and machinery are all nearly as good as new, having only wrought one whole season since finished. There is also a colour-house, a byre and stable, and several other offices; a dwelling-house and yard, with 13 acres of land belonging to said field. There are above five hundred garment-prints of the most fanciful new patterns, a number of handkerchief-prints, a number of handkerchief-copperplates for linen and cotton; also a quantity of bleaching and dyeing materials; all to be sold on the most reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Robert M'Eldoe, or Andrew Dalgleish, factor for M'Eldoe, Dalgleish, Stevenson, and Co.

Glasgow, August 1. 1781.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF BUGHT, &c.

NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be exposed to voluntary roup and sale, within the house of John Etles vintner in Inverness, on Wednesday the 5th day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Lands of BUGHT, and BLEACHFIELD

thereof, which belonged to the deceased William Fraser town-clerk of Inverness, situated on the west side of the river Ness, contiguous to the island, and within a short pleasant walk of the town. There is a neat modern mansion-house on the lands, consisting of 9 fire-rooms and a kitchen, elegantly finished, with barns, byres, stables, and coach-house.

Copies of the rental, and inventory of the progress will be shown by Mr John Grant factor of Fairntosh, at Ryefield, and by James Fraser writer to the signet in Edinburgh.

SALE of LANDS in ABERDEEN-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, the WHOLE LANDS and FISHINGS in the parish of SLAINS, and shire of Aberdeen, belonging to the Earl of Errol.

These Lands hold of the Crown, lie within twelve miles of the town of Aberdeen, are very extensive and improveable, being well supplied with limestone, and accommodated with plenty of moss.

At the Fish-town of Collision, there is a commodious and safe harbour for vessels from fifty to sixty tons burden; and the water of Ythan runs along the south side of the lands of Slains, and is navigable a considerable way above them.

ALSO, The Lands of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the parish of Langside, barony of Kellie, and within the sheriffdom of Aberdeen. These Lands are low rented, very improveable, and well accommodated with moss. They hold feu of the Earl of Fife, for payment of 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

ALSO, The SUPERIORITY of the following Lands, lying in the shire of Aberdeen, viz.

The Lands of ATROCHIE, TIPPARTIE, and TAARTIE, lying in the parish of Logie Buchan.

PITMEDDEN, and MILL of TORRIE, lying in the parish of Udney.

The Lands of KINNINMONTH, and part of the lands of CRIMOND and BLAIRMOMONTH, lying in the parishes of Crimond and Lonmay.

The Superiority of the Lands of ELSICK, lying in the parish of Fetteresso, and shire of Kincardine. And

The Superiorities of the Lands of LEYES, ROSS, CHAPELHILL, POLCACK, and GOURDIES, lying in the shire of Perth.

The rentals and plans of the lands, the title-deeds and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Wauchope writer to the signet; to whom, or to George Moir, Esq; of Scotstown, at Aberdeen, and Alexander Elles writer in Peterhead, any persons intending to purchase may apply.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*